

1ST AND 2ND CROSS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p><i>u</i></p> <p>The hydrogenation of ricinoleic acid with hydrazine hydrate. J. Votisek. Chem. Listy 28, 57-8(1934).— Ricinoleic acid having an I no. 85.07, mixed with hydrazine hydrate, formed a transparent soap which became white, opaque and insol. with time, the reaction proceeding more freely than with oleic acid. After standing 20 days, the solid <math>\lambda</math>-hydroxystearic acid (I) sepd. from the unaffected ricinoleic acids with much difficulty, but by satg. with dry HCl a boiling EtOH soln. of the mixt., Et hydroxystearate formed, which, crysd. from EtOH and then from <math>C_6H_6</math> m. 82.5-83.0°. From a K soap of the ester decomposed by <math>H_2SO_4</math> a pure form of I resulted which was readily sol. in EtOH, moderately sol. in ether, insol. in <math>C_6H_6</math> and petr. ether, crysd. from EtOH in long, capillary threads m. 81-83°, showed an acid no. 187.89, Ac no. 169.7, I no. 0, 20-22% Ag and an analysis corresponding to <math>(C_{18}H_{34}O_2)</math>. The Me ester crysd. from <math>C_6H_6</math> as silvery, rhombic plates, m. 57-58°. The Et ester crysd. as plates or needles m. 82.5-83.0°. A Pr ester crysd. as plates in <math>C_6H_6</math> which formed V-shaped clusters m. 50-51°. The isopropyl ester crysd. in scales from <math>C_6H_6</math> but in needles if rapid evapn. occurred; it m. 47-48°. An isobutyl ester crysd. in needles in <math>C_6H_6</math>. I, prepd. by hydrogenating ricinoleic acid with H in the presence of Pt black, was identical with the prepn. made with hydrazine hydrate.</p> <p>Frank Marsh</p>		<p>10000 STYRENE</p> <p>100000 MEET ONLY ONE</p> <p>1000000 ONE ONLY ONE</p>	

10

Hydrazide of 12-hydroxystearic (acid) and some of its derivatives. J. Vozisek. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 1953, 4180-81 (1953). — 12-Hydroxystearic acid, heated on a water bath for 12 hrs. with  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , gave  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2$  (I), m. 113.5–16.5°; I, treated with  $\text{HCl}$  gas, gave the  $\text{HCl}$  salt, m. 162.3°; I, warmed with a slight excess of  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ , it gave  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2$  (II) (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>10</sub>CONHNHAc, m. 144.5°; when refluxed with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  for 15 min. it gave  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2$  (III) (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>10</sub>CONHNHAc. I (2 g.) added slowly to I (12 g.) in  $\text{EtOH}$  and  $\text{NHAc}$ . I (2 g.) added slowly to I at once gave  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2$  (IV) (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>10</sub>CONHNHAc, m. 153–4°. J. White

117 AND 120 ORDERS										100 AND 2TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">CA</span> <span style="font-size: 2em;">10</span> </div>																			
<p>Hydrazide of 12-hydroxystearic (acid) and some of its derivatives. J. Vorisek. <i>Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications</i> 8, 3078 (1963). — 12-Hydroxystearic acid, heated on a water bath for 12 hrs. with <math>\text{NaH}</math>, <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math>, gave <math>\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2</math> (I), m. 114.5-116.6°. I, treated with <math>\text{HCl}</math> gas, gave the <math>\text{HCl}</math> salt, m. 162-3°; warmed with a slight excess of <math>\text{Ac}_2\text{O}</math>, it gave <math>\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CONHAc}</math>, m. 141-5°; when refluxed with <math>\text{Ac}_2\text{O}</math> for 16 min. it gave <math>\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CONHAc}</math>. I (2 g.) added slowly to I (12 g.) in <math>\text{EtOH}</math> and then treated with 6 g. more of I at once gave <math>\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CONH}</math>, m. 153-4°. J. White</p>																			
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>GROUPS</p>										<p>BRILLIANT</p>									
<p>GROUPS</p>										<p>BRILLIANT</p>									

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

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ca

Hydrazide of 12-hydroxystearic (acid) and some of its derivatives. J. Vortek. Collection. Carbohydr. Chem. Communications 5, 466-8 (1951). — 12-Hydroxystearic acid, heated on a water bath for 12 hrs. with  $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$ , gave  $C_{22}H_{41}OH(OH)(CH_2)_{10}CONHNH_2$  (I), m. 116.5-16.5°; I, treated with  $HCl$  gas, gave the  $HCl$  salt, m. 163-3°; I, treated with a slight excess of  $Ac_2O$ , it gave  $C_{22}H_{41}OH(OH)(CH_2)_{10}CONHNHAc$ , m. 144-5°; when refluxed with  $Ac_2O$  for 18 min. it gave  $C_{22}H_{41}CH(OAc)(CH_2)_{10}CONHNHAc$ . I (2 g.) added slowly to I (12 g.) in  $EtOH$  and then treated with 8 g. more of I at once gave  $C_{22}H_{41}CH(OH)(CH_2)_{10}CONHNH_2$ , m. 163-4°. I. White

ASM-5LA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

The separation of uranium from cobalt and nickel with the aid of isatin *β*-oxime. V. Hlovenka and J. Votická. *Chem. Listy* 34, 259 (1940).—To 20 g. of soln. contg. 0.002 g. of U, 0.05–0.3 g. of Co<sup>++</sup> and 0.05–0.3 g. of Ni<sup>++</sup> add 10–15 cc. of a buffer (a 10% AcONa soln. made acid to phenolphthalein), 5–15 cc. of a 2% NH<sub>4</sub>CNS soln., 2.5–15 cc. of a 2% NaK tartrate soln., and 6–30 cc. of a 1% isatin soln. in 50% EtOH. After the yellow ppt. of the uranylisonoxime has settled for 15 min., filter and wash the ppt. with about 100 cc. of a 0.05% isatin soln. Ignite the ppt. and weigh the residual U<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. The sepn. is based upon the fact that at room temp. the UO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup> forms a ppt. with the isatin whereas Co and Ni do not. With slight modifications the method can be used for sepn. U from Mn, Zn, Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba or from their mixts. The errors ranged from +0.0002 to +0.005 g. F. M.

10

Ca

The *N*-aminotriazoles of some higher aliphatic acids.  
*Jan. Yashikawa. Collection. Collection. Chem. Communica-*  
*tion 6, 69-76 (1934). — Bis(11-hydroxyheptadecyl)-N-ami-*  
*notriazole was prepd. by refluxing  $C_{17}H_{35}O_2$  and  $H_2NNH_2$  for 60 hrs. on a water bath. The solid*  
*product, washed with water and crystd. from alc., m.*  
*139.5-40.5°. The *tri-Ac* deriv. has an Ac no. of 215.9*  
*(theory 150.8) and *di-Ac* deriv. 109.4 (theory 105.8).*  
*The acetylating agent used was obtained, since at the*  
*temp. necessary for acetylation of the  $NH_2$  group the  $OH$*   
*groups ~~also~~ react. The  $HCl$  salt m. 105-6°, the  $H_2SO_4$*   
*salt 100.5-7.5°. Normal  $C_{17}H_{35}CONH_2$  and  $H_2NNH_2$*   
*refluxed 70 hrs., yielded bis(*heptadecyl*)-*N*-aminotriazole, <sup>1</sup>*  
*m. 135.5-6.0°. The  $HCl$  salt loses  $HCl$  on heating. The*  
*Ac. deriv. m. 87-8°. W. A. Moore*

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	DATE	BY	CLASS	NO.	DATE	BY	CLASS	NO.

BC

111

Determination of carbon dioxide using the  
Gelseler-Vorlsch apparatus. J. VORLSCH (Chem.  
Listy, 1934, 29, 116-118). Modifications of the  
Gelseler apparatus are described, and the use of a citric  
acid-HCl mixture is recommended for expulsion of CO<sub>2</sub>  
from carbonates.  
R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLS										FROM BOWLING																																																																																									
FROM SYMBOLS										FROM BOWLING																																																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1ST AND 2ND EDITION										3RD AND 6TH EDITION									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										A-1									
<p>Analysis of iron and nickel present together. J. HANCOCK and J. VOSSLER (Chem. Ind., 1935, 29, 282-286). When Ni:Fe &lt; 1:40, a single pptn. of Fe sulfides, acetate, succinate, and (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> procedures). whilst when Ni:Fe &gt; 1:40 a double pptn. is necessary for the first two methods, but does not give complete separation in the third method. The amount of Ni carried down with the Fe ppt. may be reduced by adding AcOH to 0.01N and NH<sub>4</sub>Cl to 1%. The fraction of the Ni pptg. together with Fe is const. for a given Ni:Fe, irrespective of the vol. of solutions taken.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E. T.</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SECOND EDITION										FIRST EDITION									
GROUPS										SUBGROUPS									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20									
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30										31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40									



BC

Determination of sulfur dioxide used for preservation of dried fruit. J. HANUS and J. VOJNÍK (Chem. List, 1937, 31, 605-612). The  $SO_2$  content of dried apricots (calcd on dry wt.) falls steadily during storage. 25-50% of the  $SO_2$  content is eliminated by cooking the fruit. Expanding occurs on the vol of  $H_2O$  used then on the denaturation of cooking. The loss of  $SO_2$  taking place during cooking is considerable.

B-III-4

ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON SYNONYMS

SEARCHED MAY ONLY SET

COLLATIONS

RECEIVED MAY ONLY SET

BC

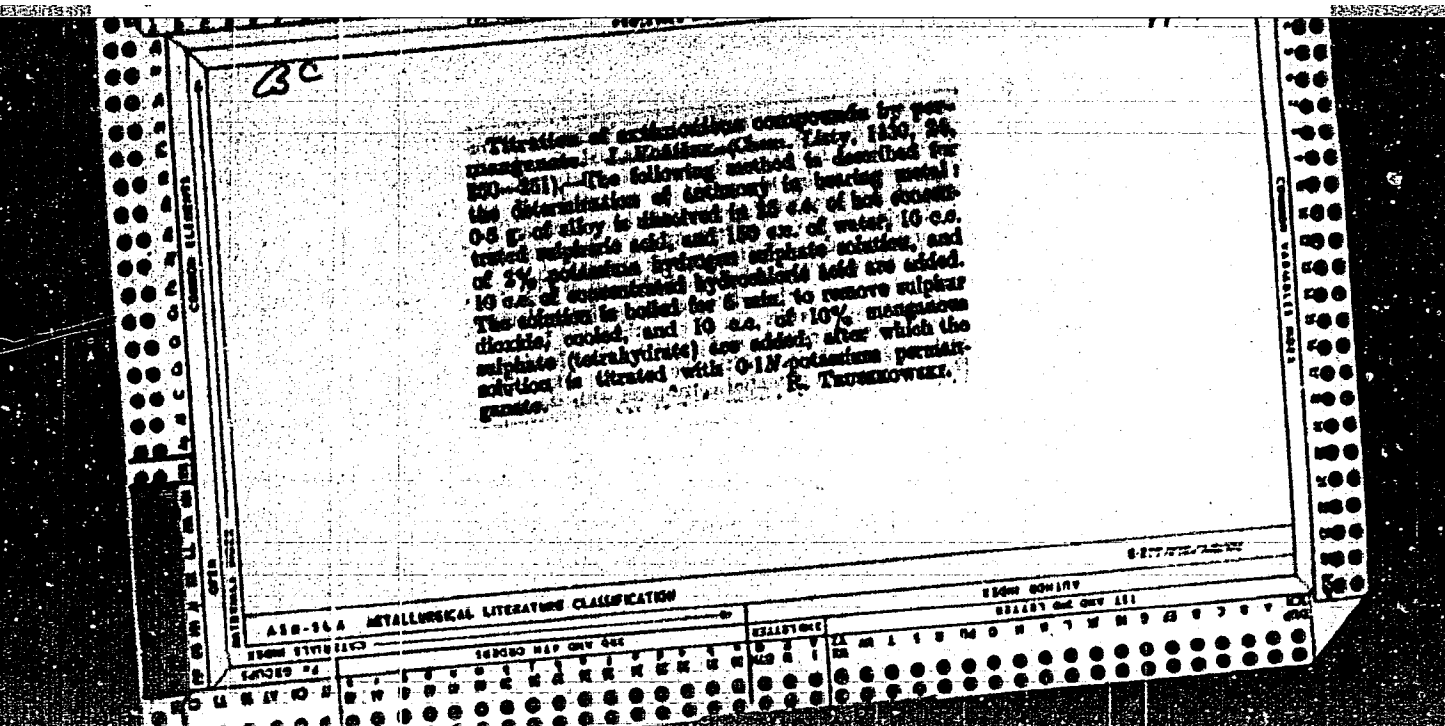
A-1

Hydrogen tetrachloride. J. Young (Chem. List, 1933, 30, 335-337). In the presence of air this acid is reduced to stannous acid by  $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ , part of which is simultaneously oxidized to  $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ .

ABB-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

001111 001 001 101







11

Determination of Copper with isoNitroso-3-phenylpyrazolone. V. Hovorka and J. Vorisek (Chem. Listy, 1942, 36, 73-78; Chem. Zentr., 1942 113, (11), 573; C. Abs., 1943, 37, 4321).—After exhaustive study of the properties of the insoluble, microcrystalline, brownish-green salt of the composition  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ , 2 methods of carrying out the analysis are recommended, by

either of which satisfactory values can be obtained. (1) *Tartrate method.* Neutralize with  $\text{NH}_4$  the acid solution containing about 0.1 gm.  $\text{Cu}$  as sulphate, chloride, or nitrate, and then add 5 c.c. of 0.5N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 2.5–5 gm. of  $\text{NH}_4$  tartrate. Dilute with water to 100–150 c.c., heat to 80°C., and add 85–90 c.c. of a 1% solution of the reagent in methyl alcohol or in 50% hot ethyl alcohol. The supernatant liquid above the brownish-green precipitate should be yellowish-brown. After 12–24 hrs. filter through paper, wash with cold  $\text{NH}_4$  tartrate solution, add oxalic acid to the moist precipitate, ignite, and weigh as  $\text{CuO}$ . (2) *Ascorbate method.* Process as above, but after the neutralization with  $\text{NH}_4$  and slight acidification, add 10–15 c.c. of 10% Na acetate solution which has been made neutral to phenolphthalein.







150

63

Hydrogenation of ricinoleic acid by hydrazine hydrate. J. Vossler (Chem. Listy, 1934, 28, 57-58). N, H, E, O and ricinoleic acid at room temp. yield 2-hydroxyoctic acid (M<sub>n</sub>, m.p. 57-58°, E<sub>2</sub>, m.p. 52-53°, F<sub>2</sub>, m.p. 80-81°, P<sub>2</sub>, m.p. 47-47.5°, B<sub>2</sub>, m.p. 40°, and lauric acid, m.p. 35°, ester).

R. T.

7

CA

Separation of uranium from manganese, zinc, calcium, strontium, barium and magnesium by means of lead  $Pb$  oxide. V. Hovinka and J. Votick. Collection Czech. Chem. Commun. 11, 125-127 (1946). Lead  $Pb$  oxide forms insol. ppt. with  $UO_2^{2+}$ ,  $Ag^+$ ,  $Pb^{2+}$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$ ,  $Cu^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Ni^{2+}$  and  $Co^{2+}$ . The reagent is 1% soln. in  $HNO_3$  (alc.) is excellent for sep.  $UO_2^{2+}$  from alkali and alk. earth ions. The soln. of nitrate, acetate or chloride conc. 0.340 mg. of  $UO_2$  in 50-100 ml. is heated to boiling and then treated with 0.50 ml. of the reagent. Then, to buffer the soln., 5-15 ml. of a cold, 10% soln. of  $NaOAc$  is added and the mixt. is allowed to stand for 2 hrs. at room temp. It is then filtered, washed with hot water or, better, with a soln. contg. 25 ml. of the reagent soln. in 500 ml. of water, and ignited to  $U_3O_8$ . The results of about 150 analyses showed that the method gives results which are fairly close to the truth. W. T. H.

ASR-11-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1st and 2nd series		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3rd and 4th series	
A		CH		7	
<p>Separation of Cu and Cd by mesotars-3-phenyltartrate. V. Hovorka and J. Vofsiak. <i>Chem. Listy</i> 37, 5-7(1943); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1943, 1, 1700-1; <i>C. A.</i> 37, 4311. The method previously recommended for detg. Cu can be carried out in the presence of considerable Cd if sufficient NH<sub>4</sub> tartrate is present. Copptn. of Al, Fe, Pb, Ni, Co, etc., can be prevented likewise. To the slightly acidic soln. add about 5 ml. of 0.8 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 2.5-5.0 g. of NH<sub>4</sub> tartrate. Dil. to 100-150 ml., heat to 80° and add at once an excess of reagent (about 90 ml. of a 1% soln. in water: MeOH = 1:2 for 0.1 g. Cu). After 3 hrs. filter, wash with 1-2% NH<sub>4</sub> tartrate soln., sprinkle with powdered oxalic acid and ignite to CuO. If the soln. is too acid at the start, neutralize with NH<sub>4</sub>OH. In the filtrate, Cd can be pptd. with (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S soln.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. T. H.</p>					
ASS-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
SOURCE SYMBOL		SOURCE NAME AND DATE		COLLISION	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

CA

The hydrazide of *m*-nitrobenzoic acid as a new reagent for the determination of palladium. J. Votlík and Z. Vejtěšek. *Chem. Listy* 57, 50-3, 65-70, 91-5 (1963).  
 $m\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CONHNH}_2$  (I) ppt. Pd quantitatively from acid solns. contg. HCl,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and  $\text{HNO}_3$ , forming ( $m\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{NHNH}_2$ ),  $\text{PdCl}_2$  and the corresponding sulfate. After prolonged washing the chloride complex persists but the sulfate ions are substituted by hydrosyl. I ppts. Hg<sup>II</sup>, Cu, Fe, Ni, Au, Mo, Pd, Pt, and Os from neutral solns., but only Pd and Au from the acidic solns. The ppt. of Pd is yellowish, and is formed at the diln. 1:100/100 immediately; at the diln. 1:300/100 after 10 min. Add to the acid soln. 10-15 ml. of 1%  $\text{EtOH-H}_2\text{O}$  soln. of I for 0.01 g. Pd, filter off the ppt. after gently heating, wash with 150-200 ml. of hot  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and ignite to Pd which is weighed. A procedure for sepg. Pd from other cations is given. Miroslav Hudlický

GA

7

1ST AND 2ND COILS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Titration of antimony compounds with permanganate. JAB. Vofiler. *Chem. Listy* 24, 250-1 (1931).--The sample is dissolved in 25 cc. of concd.  $H_2SO_4$ , and to the soln. 140 cc. of water and 10 cc. of concd.  $HCl$  are added. After boiling 5 min. the soln. is cooled, treated with 10 cc. of 10%  $MnSO_4$  soln. and titrated. FRANK MABUSH

COMMON ELEMENTS

COIL

1ST AND 2ND COILS

3RD AND 4TH COILS

5TH AND 6TH COILS

7TH AND 8TH COILS

9TH AND 10TH COILS

11TH AND 12TH COILS

13TH AND 14TH COILS

15TH AND 16TH COILS

17TH AND 18TH COILS

19TH AND 20TH COILS

21ST AND 22ND COILS

23RD AND 24TH COILS

25TH AND 26TH COILS

27TH AND 28TH COILS

29TH AND 30TH COILS

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33RD AND 34TH COILS

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409TH AND 410TH COILS

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413RD AND 414TH COILS

415TH AND 416TH COILS

417TH AND 418TH COILS

419TH AND 420TH COILS

421ST AND 422ND COILS

423RD AND 424TH COILS

425TH AND 426TH COILS

427TH AND 428TH COILS

429TH AND 430TH COILS

431ST AND 432ND COILS

433RD AND 434TH COILS

435TH AND 436TH COILS

437TH AND 438TH COILS

439TH AND 440TH COILS

441ST AND 442ND COILS

443RD AND 444TH COILS

100 AND 100 COVER		100 AND 100 COVER	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX			
<p>CA</p>		<p>12</p>	
		<p>The determination of sulfur dioxide as a preserving agent in dried fruit. Jemel Hanus and Jar. Votisk. Chem. Listy 31, 406-43 (1937). The SO<sub>2</sub> content of apricots dried in ordinary atmos. and computed on a moist wt. remained const. (2341-2392 mg. SO<sub>2</sub> per kg.) for as long as 35 days; the SO<sub>2</sub> content began to decline only when the apricots ceased to lose any more water. This apparent constancy of the SO<sub>2</sub> content is due to the comparable loss of water, for when the SO<sub>2</sub> was detd. on the basis of dry matter, it dropped during the entire drying period (3352 to 2727 mg. of SO<sub>2</sub> in 35 days). When apricots which had been dried were reconstituted and re-dried, they continued to lose SO<sub>2</sub> during the 2nd drying process in amounts comparable to the loss during the 1st drying process. The culinary treatment of apricots (as a soaking in water) removed 26-34% of the original SO<sub>2</sub>, and depended chiefly upon the vol. of water and less upon the time (1-4 hrs.). After such extd. apricots (contg. 168 mg. of SO<sub>2</sub> per kg. of dry substance) were made into dumplings and were boiled, 331 mg. of SO<sub>2</sub> remained in the apricots, 80 mg. of SO<sub>2</sub> diffused into the dough and 18 mg. of SO<sub>2</sub> volatilized into the air. Frank Matresh</p>	
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>100 AND 100 COVER</p>			

5

PRINTED AND REPRODUCED HERE

CA

The tetraethionate of hydrazine. Jan. Volikun. Chem. Zvesti 26, 290-7(1952).

When hydrazine polysulfide (I) was mixed with DSEK acid for 30 days in the presence of air, the oleic acid was hydrogenated to stearic acid and the S of I was oxidized to  $(NH_4)_2NiO_2 \cdot SO_3$  (II) forming colorless crystals, very sol. in  $H_2O$ , insol. in 90% EtOH or hot EtOH, stable in air, decomp. at 85-87°. It was also prepd. by passing  $SO_2$  into I, heating until clear, filtering the pptd. S and drying over anhyd.  $CaCl_2$ . P. St.

ADD-SEA DETAILORICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECORD SYMBOLS

RECORDS WITH ONE SET

RECORDS WITH TWO SETS

CA

5

The action of hydrazine polysulfide upon oleic acid. JAN. VOHLER. *Chem. Listy* 24, 241-7(1932). Hydrazine polysulfide ( $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_4\text{S}_2$ , prepd. by passing  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  into hydrazine hydrate, was mixed with 10 g. oleic acid in the cold. The mixt. foams from the evolved  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and changes from a yellow to a colorless soln. in 30 days. After 30 days the solid mass was dissolved in warm 50% EtOH and treated with diluted HCl (1:1). After the pptd. fatty acid was washed with hot  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dried and extrd. with  $\text{CaH}_2$ , the  $\text{CaH}_2$ -sol. fraction was recrystd. 3 times from EtOH and  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and identified as stearic acid; yield 0.5 g., m. 69.5°. The  $\text{CaH}_2$ -insol. fraction was recrystd. 3 times from EtOH and  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and identified as stearyl hydrazide; m. 114°, yield 2.5 g., N = 0.56%. A mist. of oleic acid and hydrazine hydrate was refluxed over a free flame for 8 hrs while a const. stream of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  was passed through the mixt. The product crystd. 3 times from EtOH was stearyl hydrazide, m. 113°; the filtrate contained oleic hydrazide. In a hot soln. oleic hydrazide forms and is hydrogenated in the presence of air to stearic hydrazide by a slight excess of ( $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_4\text{S}_2$ ).

FRANK MARSH

A50-11.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VALUABLE METALS	
<p><i>Analysis of iron-nickel mixtures. Jozef Hamus and Jaroslav Vojtek. Chem. Listy 29, 204-95 (1935).—For sepg. Fe from Ni the authors used and compared critically the acetate, succinate and hexamethylenetetramine methods. From a soln. having an Fe:Ni ratio larger than 40, the Fe was sepd. from Ni completely by a single pptn. in all 3 methods. When the Fe:Ni ratio exceeded 40, the Fe was sepd. from Ni by a double pptn. in the acetate and succinate method; in the hexamethylenetetramine method, the Fe pptd. still contained traces of Ni after 2 pptns. In order to prevent the adsorption of Ni upon the pptd. Fe during the sepg., the acidity of acetate soln. cannot exceed 5 cc. of N AcH per 100 cc. of soln. The adsorption of Ni upon the pptd. Fe is decreased by an addn. of <math>\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}</math>. The ratio of Fe to Ni in the Fe ppt. is always const. for a given procedure. For the 2nd pptn. the Fe should be pptd. by the acetate or succinate method again and not by <math>\text{NH}_4\text{OH}</math> which, when the Fe:Ni ratio exceeds 2, begins to give Fe pptn. contg. large quantities of Ni and demands a 3rd pptn. In slightly acid soln. contg. <math>\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}</math> the acetate and succinate methods were equally accurate and useful. The results obtained by the hexamethylenetetramine method were inferior to those obtained with the acetate or succinate methods but remain better than those obtained by sepg. Fe from Ni by means of <math>\text{NH}_4\text{OH}</math>.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">F. Mareš</p>			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
SOURCE DIVISION		RECORDS FILED ONLY USE	
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>		<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>	

12

ca

Determination of alkaline preservatives in milk by the hydrochloric acid number. *Imenov-Votish. Vistnik Ceskoslov. Akad. Zemedelst 10, 26-30 (in English 30) (1934).*—The HCl no. is the no. of cc. of 0.1 N Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> necessary for titration of Cl bound by ash from 11 cc. of whey obtained from 100 cc. milk and pyrid. with 10 cc. concd. HCl. The HCl no. is theoretically increased 18.9 by the addn. of 1% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. Add 10 cc. HCl (d. 1.19) to 100-cc. milk sample in a beaker, mix thoroughly, and let stand 10 min., filter into a cylinder for sugar detn. and return the first portion of whey over the filter. Pipet 10 cc. of whey into a 60-cc. porcelain dish, evap. to dryness on the water bath, dry at 130° and ash over a Bunsen burner, add concd. HCl, evap. on the water bath till all HCl disappears, dissolve in H<sub>2</sub>O, add a few drops HNO<sub>3</sub>, rinse into a beaker and titrate Cl<sup>-</sup> with 0.1 N Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, with Na nitroprusside as indicator. The HCl no. in normal milk of one cow is 10.0-12.6. The amt. of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> added could be calcd. according to the formula: [(HCl no. - 11.0)/18.9] = 0.06% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. If the HCl no. is less than 10, the milk has been watered. J. Kucera.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMPTOM

RECORD MAP ONLY ONE

ILLUSTRATION

RECORD MAP ONLY ONE

VORISEK, Jaroslav

Zero power heavy water reactor TR-0. Jaderna energie 9 no.8:  
264 Ag '63.

1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd, Řez u  
Prahy.

①  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LEJSEK, K., ~~SEDLACEK, J.~~, ~~VORISEK, V.~~ Chair of Chemistry and Pathological Physiology, Medical Faculty, Charles University, (Katedra Chemie a Patologicke Fysiologie Lek. Fak. KU), Hradec Kralove.

"Oxygen Requirements of Lung and Liver Tissue After Diphosgene Poisoning."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 77

Abstract: Experiments with sections of rabbit and frog organs were conducted. No difference of oxygen consumption due to poisoning was found; usage of glucose by the tissue did not change as a result of the poisoning. The lung parenchyma is heavily damaged by the poison. 1 Western, 1 East German, 1 Polish reference. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

1/1

VORISEK, M.

Vorisek, M. Star distribution caused by cosmic rays in nuclear emulsions. p. 609. CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.



VORISEK, Miroslav

Determination of the moisture of materials by scattering neutrons on protons. Jaderna energie 3 no.9:258-271 S '57.

1. Ustav jaderne fysiky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

~~SECRET~~ VOK BCK, M.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.  
Methods of Measurement and Research

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1958, No 12460

Author : Vorisek Miroslav  
Inst : Institute of Nuclear Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Prague Czechoslovakia  
Title : Scintillation Detector for Slow Neutrons

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys. 1957, 7, No 4, 396-407

Abstract : A mixture of ZnS (Ag) and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is investigated with an aim toward using it for detection of thermal and resonant neutrons. The ratio of the ZnS (Ag): B ranging from 8:1 to 12:1 is optimum from the point of view both of the efficiency with respect to neutrons, and of the form of the integral spectrum. The best thickness of the layer of the mixture is 0.75 to 1.0 mm. For these optimum values, the efficiency of the mixture with respect to neutrons is 25% at a low background of gamma rays. At a strong background of gamma rays, it is possible to reduce the background to 10<sup>-7</sup>% with the aid of a discriminator, and the efficiency for neutrons remains not less than 5%.

Card : 1/1

9



CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.  
Methods of Measurement and Research

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 24543

Author : Vorisek Miroslav  
Inst : Institute of Nuclear Physics, Prague, Czechoslovakia  
Title : Detector for Slow Neutrons.

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1957, 7, No 6, 757-766

Abstract : A scintillation counter is proposed for slow neutrons. The counter is obtained by sintering ZnS (Ag) and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The experimentally-obtained optimum value of the ratio ZnS (Ag)/B, which is approximately equal to 9:1, makes it possible to obtain a scintillator of large dimensions with a thickness from 0.75 to 1 mm with sufficiently high efficiency with respect to registration of thermal neutrons (25%). The detector can operate with a strong background of gamma rays because of its different sensitivity to gamma rays (from 10<sup>-4</sup> to 10<sup>-8</sup>%) and thermal neutrons (from 10 to 5% respectively). The counter has a resolution on the order of 10<sup>-7</sup> seconds and a sufficiently good stability.

Card : 1/1

VORISEK, M.

AUTHOR: Miroslav Voříšek

CZECH/37-59-2-6/20

TITLE: The Absorption of a Beam of Neutrons in Absorbers of Different Shapes

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 2, pp 157-166

ABSTRACT: The present paper limits itself to the calculation of absorption of a beam of neutrons in those cases when the effective cross-section for absorption varies as the reciprocal of the velocity. The calculation leads, in most cases, to integrals which cannot be expressed by elementary functions. They can, however, be evaluated by special functions or rapidly converging series. This is often quicker than numerical integration. The present work sets out to supplement the known results for the absorption of a beam of neutrons in a plate (Ref 1) by including the absorption of mono-energetic neutrons (first part), thermal neutrons (second part) and resonance neutrons (third part), in absorbers of spherical shape (either full or hollow) and of cylindrical shape - again full or hollow. The exact solutions, as well as approximate solutions, are discussed. The following

Card 1/3

CZECH/37-59-2-6/20

The Absorption of a Beam of Neutrons in Absorbers of Different Shapes

assumptions are made: a) the absorption of mono-energetic neutrons is governed by an exponential law (Ref 2); b) the scattering is small compared with the absorption; c) the size of the absorber is assumed small in the direction of the beam, compared with the mean free path of scattering. Under these assumptions, the number of neutrons passed through the absorber in unit-time is given by Eq (1). The absorption is given by the difference between the number of incident neutrons and equation (1), i.e. Eq (3). From Eqs (1) and (3) the probability of absorption and transmission is calculated (Eq (4)). Eqs (5) - (7) indicate means of solving Eq (4), while Eqs (8), (9) and (10) show approximate solutions.

Part I. (Parts 2 and 3 are being prepared).

The absorption of mono-energetic neutrons in a plate is given by the well-known exponential law (Eq (12)). Eq (15) gives the numbers of neutrons transmitted through a sphere per unit-time. Eq (15) can be transformed to (16) and an approximate solution found by Eq (17). ✓

Card 2/3

CZECH/37-59-2-6/20

The Absorption of a Beam of Neutrons in Absorbers of Different Shapes

Eqs (18)-(24) deal with absorption in a hollow sphere.

Eqs (25)-(30) deal with absorption in a cylinder.


Eqs (31)-(47) deal with absorption in a hollow cylinder.

There are 4 tables and 7 references, of which 6 are English and 1 is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV, Praha  
(Institute of Nuclear Physics, Ac. Sc., Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1958

Card 3/3



VORISEK, Miroslav

Distribution of thermal neutron absorption density in  
fuel cells from natural uranium. Jaderna energie 10 no.11:  
407 N '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Czechoslovak Academy  
of Sciences, Rez near Prague.

VORISEK, Miroslav

Distribution of the density of thermal neutron absorption in  
fuel elements with internal structure. Jaderna energie 9 no.8:  
264 Ag '63.

1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd, Řez  
u Prahy.

VORISEK, M.

International symposium of the International Atomic Energy Agency  
on exponential and critical series. Jaderna energie 10 no. 3:  
106-107 Mr '64.

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/005/0161/0187

ACC NR: AP7002326

AUTHOR: Chochlovsky, Igor--Khodkovski, I.; Riha, Karol--Rzhiga, K.; Panyr, Milos;  
Vorisek, Miroslav--Vorzhishok, M.; Charrad, Bretislav--Kharad, B.

ORG: [Chochlovsky; Riha; Panyr] Cheroprojekt, Prague; [Vorisek; Charrad] Instituto  
of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Roz (Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV)

TITLE: TR-0 heavy water zero-power reactor of Nuclear Research Institute of  
Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1966, 161-165

TOPIC TAGS: research reactor, heavy water

ABSTRACT: The zero-power heavy water reactor TR-0, a pulsed neutron source and an  
exponential heavy water system, is described. This reactor has rod-shaped fuel  
elements of natural uranium. The active zone has a diameter of 3500 mm and a height  
up to 4000 mm. Its auxiliary layout was selected so that long-term studies on  
heavy water reactor lattices could be carried out. The principles of the long-term  
experimental program are outlined. The engineering solutions with respect to the  
reactor vessel and its system for the automatic adjustment of the lattice support  
and to the reactor circuits are described. The principal circuits considered are  
the heavy water circuit and the inert gas circuit in which dry air is used. A  
brief description is given of the construction work. This article was presented  
by F. Klik. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 tables. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 14Oct65

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.039.5TR-0 621.039.524.46 621.039.5(437)



VORISKOVA, M.; Technicka spoluprace: OBSILOVA, F.

Diagnostic value of the amyl nitrite test. Cesk. pediat. 20  
no.8:693-698 Ag '65.

1. II. detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi Karlovy  
University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. J. Houstek, DrSc.).

VORISEK, P.

Experimental and clinical problems on the influence of ionizing radiations on the development of the fetus. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.50:241-246 14 D '62.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel doc. dr. M. Vojta.

(FETUS) (EMBRYO) (RADIATION INJURY)  
(ABNORMALITIES)

VORISEK, P.

Effect of small doses of ionizing radiations on the ovary and on its function. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.42; Lek veda zahr:217-224 20 0 '61.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. MUDr. M. Vojta, zaslouzily lekar CSSR.

(OVARIES radiation eff)

VORISEK, Premysl (Czechoslovakia)

Cable spinning of cotton industry synthetic fibers. Magy  
textil 17 no.1:25-28 Ja '65.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/12 Neurology Dec 59

6279. RESERPINE TREATMENT OF HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA AND OTHER EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROMES - Reserpin v léčbě Huntingtonovy chorey a některých jiných extrapyramidových syndromů - Vorisek V. Neurol. Odd. Nemocnice na Bulovce, Praha - ČSL. NEUROL. 1358, 21/2 (99-105)

An account of 2 cases of Huntington's chorea treated with reserpine. One of the cases of average severity has been under observation for over one year, the second in an advanced condition for almost half a year. In both cases favourable results were achieved affecting both the choreatic movements and the mental disturbances. In 2 additional cases of Huntington's chorea, which were under observation for a shorter period, good results have also been achieved. These results were obtained by using relatively small doses regularly. No side effects were noticed. In 2 cases of athetosis treated with reserpine the results were much less favourable; the quantity of reserpine used was also larger. In one case of organic tic there was no improvement after reserpine. (VIII, 14\*)

VORISEK, V.

Information on static resistance of welded joints in carbon-poor steel.  
p. 345. ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a  
Ministerstvo strojarstva) Bratislava. Vol. 3, no. 11, Nov. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

VACHA, Karel; VORISEK, Vladimir; CHROBAK, Ladislav

Significance of detecting nucleated erythrocytes in the peripheral blood. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. (Hrad. Kral.) 6 no.4:435-442 '63.

1. I. interni klinika; prednosta: prof. MUDr. F.Cernik.

\*

VORISEK, Vladimir, inz. CSc.

Real effect of prestressed anchored poles for very high voltage lines. Inz stavby 12 no.7:308-315 JI'64

1. Slovak Higher School of Technology, Chair of Metal and Wood Constructions.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Tranquillizers. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85088.

Author : Vorisek, Vlastimil.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Treatment with Reserpine of Huntington's Chorea  
and of Other Syndromes of Extrapyrarnidal Dysfunction.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. neurol., 1958, Vol 21, No 2, 99-105.

Abstract: Description is given of good results obtained in the treatment, with comparatively small doses of reserpine (R), of four patients with Huntington's chorea. R influenced both the hyperkinesia and the psychic disorders. No side effects were noted. In two patients with athetosis, treated with larger doses, R was less effective. In organic tic, no improvement was seen. -- Yu. R.

Card 1/1

Adsorption effect on the polarographic curves of pyrocyanine. M. Vorlikova (Baleva Hosp., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 12, 107-10 (1947) (in English); cf. Muller, C.A. 37, 809; 39, 2634. The polarographic reduction of pyrocyanine (a-hydroxy-methylphenazine) (I) was investigated over the pH range 11-12. At concns. of 1 up to  $10^{-4}$  M in acid solns. reduction proceeds in a single wave which shows a more pos. potential than the corresponding potentiometric value. At higher concns. 2 waves of unequal height appear, the first being always higher by a value that is independent of the concn. In alk. solns. up to a pH of 10 an extra wave appears at more pos. potentials the height of which is likewise independent of the concn. of 3. These anomalies are due to the adsorption of undissoc. mols. of dihydropyrocyanine according to Bedik's theory (cf. C.A. 37, 6661). G. Reed

C/1

Polarographic studies with dropping-mercury electrode.  
 LXXXIV. Separation and reduction potentials of metallic  
 ions in ammoniacal solutions. M. Volikhova. *Collec-*  
*tion Chem. Commun.* 11, 500 (1969). The  
 reduction potentials of a series of ions were studied in an  
 alkaline solution with  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . The studies  
 were made at  $18^\circ$  with a dropping-Hg electrode. The  
 half-wave potentials obtained were  $\text{Cu}^{2+} -0.273$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$   
 $-0.359$ ,  $\text{Ti}^{3+} -0.519$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+} -0.538$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{6+} -0.852$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$   
 $-1.135$ ,  $\text{VO}^{2+} -1.233$ ,  $\text{Co}^{3+} -1.320$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+} -1.381$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$   
 $-1.46$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+} -1.518$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+} -1.688$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{6+} -1.74$  v. The  
 reduction curves for vanadate is not reversible. Addition  
 of small amounts of gelatin shifts it to a more negative value.  
 Clarence F. Hickey

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP NUMBER

RECORD ONE ONE ONE

VORISOV, YU.P.

AFANASIEVA, A.Y., BAISHEV, B.T., VORISOV, YU.P., VASILYEVA, V.N.,  
VOINOV, V.V., ZINOVIEVA, L.A., KAMENETSKIY, S.S., MAKISOV, M.I.,  
MAKISOV, M.H., MAYDEBOR, V.N., NOVIKOV, I.P., SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.,  
SUSHILIN, V.A., YAKOVLEV, V.P.

Problem of developing oil in the USSR

Report to be submitted for the Sixth World Petroleum Congress  
Frankfurt, 16-26 June 63

VORISOV, Yu.Ya., and MASHKOVA, T.I.

"Experimental work on the acceleration of drying in an acoustic field."

Report presented at the All-Union Scientific-Engineering Conference on  
the Application of Ultrasonics in Industry, Moscow, 22-26 November 1960.

VORK, Hnas, prof.; POBUL, G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ABO, L.,  
red.; TIMER, K., tekhn. red.

[Steel overhead lines] Ohuliinid terasjuhtmeist. Teine, umber-  
tootatud trukk. Tallinn, EEsti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 78 p.  
(MIRA 15:5)

(Electric lines—Overhead)

DUNAYEVSKIY, M.M.; IL'INSKIY, B.D.; SINEBRYUKHOV, N.V.; VORKEL', M.M.;  
ZORIN, S.V., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulations in rolling-mill practice] Pravila bez-  
opasnosti v prokatnom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 112 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Soyuz rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti. Tsentral'-  
nyy komitet. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii (for Du-  
nayevskiy, Il'inskiy, Sinebryukhov, Vorkel').

(Rolling mills--Safety measures)

FOJTIK, Frantisek; TOUPALOVA, Hana; VORISEK, Vlastimil

Artificial hibernation in severe cranial & brain injuries. Cas.  
lek. cesk. 97 no.30:927-932 18 July 58.

1. Chirurgicka klinicka zakladna UDL, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jan  
Knobloch, neurologicke oddeleni, prednosta prof. MUDr. Otakar Janota,  
v Praze 8-na Bulovce. F. F. Praha 8, Nad Rokoskou 21.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.

ther., artif. hibernation (Cz))

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, in var dis.  
craniocerebral inj. (Cz))



VORISEK, Vlastimil

Reserpine treatment of Huntington's chorea & other extrapyramidal syndromes. Cesk. neur. 21 no.2:99-105 Mar 58.

1. Neurologické oddelení nemocnice na Bulovce v Praze 8, přednosta prof. Dr Otakar Janota.

(HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA, ther.

reserpine (Cz))

(EXTRAPYRAMIDAL TRACT, dis.

ther., reserpine (Cz))

(RESERPINE, ther. use

Huntington's chorea & other extrapyramidal disord. (Cz))

VORISEK, V.

"Experimental contribution to the problem of the function of microelements in plant nutrition. IV. Experiments with the potato (*Solanum lycopersicum*). II."  
Chemike Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 6, No 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1952, p. 209

OO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860810014-2

VORISEK MIROSLAV

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860810014-2"

VORISOV, E.

Title: Elimination of the radio-receiving interferences produced by the  
ST-35 apparatus

Author: E. Vorisov

Publication: Red Army Communications

No. 2-3. p. 36-39 Date: 1944

From List ATIC 20361-1

JANES, Hans; KAASIK, Paul; PUUSEPP, Eugen; VOLDEK, Aleksander; VORK, H.,  
prof., retsenzent; CORN, F., inzh., retsenzent; ABO, L., red.;  
VAHTRE, I., tekhn. red.

[Electric machinery] Elektrimasinad [By] H.Janes ja teised.  
Tallinn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 647 p. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Electric generators) (Electric transformers)

USSR/General Problems.

A-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1957, 33422

Author : Vork, Z.K., Ivanchenko, A.S.

Inst :

Title : Electrolyzer with a Coal Screen.

Orig Pub : Khimiya v shkole, 1957, No 1, 63-64.

Abstract : A scheme and the description of the apparatus is given.  
Instructions for carrying out the experiments are also  
included.

Card 1/1

VORKACHEV, G. G. Cand. Agric. Sci.

"Some Results of the First Year of Reclamation of Virgin and Fallow Lands  
in the Altay," Agrobiol., No.3, pp. 106-110, 1955

Altay Zonal Scientific Research Inst. of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Barnaul

Translation 2030158

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oleaginous, Sacchariferous.

ii-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 39421

Author : Vorkachov, G.G.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Bast Crops.

Title : Efficiency of Fertilizers Used While Planting Southern  
Hemp Under Conditions Prevailing in Northern Caucasus.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. N.-i. in-t lub. kul'tur, 1957, vyp. 22, 85-86.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1



DMITRIYEVSKIY, K.I., master-vzryvnik; BYCHKOV, F.; NIKITIN, L., inzh.;  
VORKHLIK, M., inzh.; TYUTRIN, V., inzh.; YUDINA, N.F., inzh.;  
ZANEGIN, G., inzh.

Editor's mail. Bezop. truda v prom. 5 no.8:34 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Shakhta No.32, Stalinskaya oblast' (for Dmitriyevskiy).
2. Sherlovozorskiy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat, Chitinskaya oblast' (for Nikitin-Vorkhlik, Tyutrin).
3. Otdel tekhniki bezopasnosti Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata imeni V.I. Lenina (for Yudina).
4. Tekhnicheskiy otdel tresta Dorogobuzhshakhtostroy (for Zanegin).

(Mining engineering--Safety measures)

VORKOBOROV, L.A.

Treatment of abscesses and fistulae in children after the injection of medical substances. Sov.med. 25 no.8:94-97 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N.Kalugina) i kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy - prof. S.D. Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(ABSCESS)

(FISTULA)

(INJECTIONS)

VOJKAPIC, M.; RADENOVIC, M.

Supplying ammunition to advanced detachments in defense, p. 25

VOJNI GLASNIK (Jugoslavenska narodna armija) Beograd, Yugošlavia.  
Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions EEAI LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959  
Uncla.

VORKEL', M.M.

Industrial traumatism in rolling mills. Metallurg 7 no.3:35-36  
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Rolling mills--Safety measures)

VORKOV, Sergey Stepanovich, kontradmiral; POLIKARPOV, V.D., red.;  
BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Flag on the gaff] Flag na gafele. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962.  
127 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Black Sea--World War, 1939-1945--Personal narratives)

YORKOV, Yu., gvardii podpolkovnik, voyennyi letchik pervogo klassa;  
NEDEL'KIN, V., kapitan

Radar determination of wind. Av.i kosm. 46 no.9:46-47 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

VORKOVASTOV, K.S., gornyy inzhener-marksheyder

Profiling vertical mine workings. Gor. zhur. no.3:50-52 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Magadanskiy okrug Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov  
RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i  
gornom nadzoru.

RODIONOV, L. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; VORKOVASTOV, K. S., gornyy inzh.

Accuracy of a mine survey in working placer deposits by the  
open-pit method. Gor. zhur. no.11:64-67 N '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskii institut, Moskva  
(for Rodionov). 2. Magadanskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva  
(for Vorkovastov).

(Mine surveying)



VORKUL', M.L., inzh.; ISKENDEROV, I.M., inzh.

Machinery for working rock. Stroil. i dor. mash. 9 no.7:12-14 51 '64.  
(MIRA 18:3)

BUKRINSKAYA, A.O.; GITEL'MAN, A.K.; VORKUNOVA, G.K.

Early proteins of myxoviruses. Vop. virus. 9 no.5:569-575  
S-O '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BUKRINSKAYA, A.G.; VORKUNOVA, G.K.

Reproduction of ribonucleic acid of the influenza virus in the presence of low concentrations of actinomycin D. Vop. virus. 9 no.6:657-661 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BUKRINSKAYA, A. G.; AZADOVA, N. B.; GIN'EL'MAN, A. K.; VORKUNOVA, G. K.

"Nekotorye zakonomernosti reproduksii rnk-miksovirusov."

report presented at Symp on Virus Diseases, Moscow, 6-9 Oct 64.

Institut virusologii im D. I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

VORKUT, A., Inzh.

Using a device in scheduling daily shift assignments. Avt. transp.  
42 no.9:19-21 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.

VORLICEK, I.

"Dynamics of the impulse-type controller with variable time rate and frequency of impulses."

Automatisace. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

VORWICEK, J.

S/271/63/000/001/020/047  
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Vorliceck, Ivo

TITLE: An extremal regulator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 49, abstract 1A270 (Czech pat., cl. 21 c, 46/51, no. 99848, June 15, 1961)

TEXT: The patent covers a regulator of extremal type, which serves for an automatic adjustment of a controlled quantity to its optimal value (maximum or minimum). The device consists of a two-position impulse regulator activated by the difference between the signals from the controlled quantity and from an element of the regulator which is adjusted manually. The regulator is connected in a circuit with two stable states that controls a two-position switch or commutator and also an element acting on the controlled quantity (a servomotor). To set up for the minimum or maximum, the manual regulator signal is adjusted to a value slightly higher than the

Card 1/2



An extremal regulator

S/271/63/000/001/020/047  
D413/D308

maximum or lower than the minimum value of the controlled quantity  
permitted by production conditions.

[ Abstracter's note: Complete translation ]

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VORLICEK, J., VIERA, P.

Research Institute ZH, Maisek pod Brdy, and J. Heyrovsky Institute of Polarography, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, - Prague - (for both).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12, December 1965, pp 4272-4279

"Amperometry with two polarisable electrodes. Part 1: Chelometric determination of iron (3) with Pt-Pt electrode system indication."  
(For the 75th birthday of Academician J. Heyrovsky).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VYERA, F; VORLICHK, J.

1. J. Heyrovsky Institute of Polarography, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for ?); 2. Research Institute of Iron Ore Mines, Masek pod Brdy - (for ?)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 1, January 1966, pp 51-57

"Asperometry with two polarizable electrodes. Part 4: Direct  
chelometric determination of thorium."

VORLICEK, Jan, RNDr.; DOSTAL, Jan

Determining carbon in graphite raw materials and concentrates.  
Rudy 12 no.6:181-182 Je '64.

1. Research Institute of the Zelezorudne doly a hrudkovny,  
Mnisek pod Brdy.

VORLICEK, J., RNDr.; DOLEZAL, J., doc., dr.

Fast titration determination of antimony in ores and concentrates.  
Hut listy 18 no.1:55-56 Ja '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav, Zelezne doly a hrudkovny, Mnisek pod Brdy  
(for Vorlicek). 2. Katedra analyticky chemie, Karlova  
universita, Praha (for Dolezal).

VORLICEK, Jan, RNDr.; HAVLICEK, Vaclav

Titration determination of carbon dioxide in ores.  
Rudy 11 no.3:87-88 Mr '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav zelezoporudnych dolu a hrudkoven, Mnisek pod  
Brdy.

VORLICEK, J.

VCRLICEK, J.; SEMERKA, I.

"Study on Corrosion. I. Contribution to the Polarographic Study on the Corrosion of Metals", P. 920, (CHEMICKÉ LISTY, Vol. 48, No. 6, June 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

VORLICEK, Jan, RNDr.; VYDRA, Frantisek, inz., CSc.

Direct complexometric determination of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  in ores. Hut listy  
18 no.10:733-734 0 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav zelezozrudnych dolu a hrudkoven, Mnisek pod Brdy  
(for Verlicek). 2. Polarograficky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie  
ved, Praha (for Vydra).



Distr: 4E2c

V Corrosion studies. XVIII. Processes governing the kinetics of dissolving of metal. Ivan Seherka, Karel Smrček, Jan Vorlíček, and Eduard Beránek (Výzkumný ústav ochrany materiálů G. V. Akimova, Prague). *Chem. listy* 52, 1206-11 (1958); cf. C.A. 52, 19811c. The dissolving of metals in acids or bases may be controlled by 2 steps according to the concn.: up to the concn. 0.1N the rate is controlled by the diffusion of  $H^+$  ions to the metal surface; at concns. greater than 0.5N the rate controlling step is the discharging of  $H^+$  ions, and in the range from 0.1 up to 0.5N the dissolving action is controlled by both steps. Activation energies for some metals and media were detd. in all 3 ranges mentioned. XIX. Kinetics of dissolving of metal. Karel Smrček, Ivan Seherka, Jaroslav Průšek, Eduard Beránek, and Jan Vorlíček. *Ibid.*, 1212-17. The time dependence and temp. dependence of the dissolving rate of metals in aq. solns. at const. concn. of the aggressive component was detd. in cases where no insol. reaction products are formed on the metal surface. The kinetic equation is of the zeroth order. The results are expressed by an empirical equation in the form:  $\log K = a_1 \exp(a_2/c) - a_3 T^{-1} \exp(a_4/c) + \log t - T$ , where  $K$  is the amt. of the metal dissolved in the time  $t$ , at abs. temp.  $T$ , and  $c$  is the concn. of the soln. The applicability range of this equation is discussed. XX. Effect of light on the kinetics of corrosion processes. *Ibid.*, 1218-21. Light accelerates the corrosion process in which no layers of corrosion products are formed on the metal surface. Light energy increases the rate of the process (both cathodic and anodic) but does not change its mechanism. E. Beránek

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001860810014-2"**

VORLICEK, J., SEKERKA, I.

Vorliecek, J., Sekerka, I. Use of complexones in chemical analysis." XXVII. Determination of uranium by the titration of ammonia with hypobromite. p. 512 CASOPIS PRO PESTOVANI MATEMATIKY. CZECHOSLOVAK MATHEMATICAL JOURNAL. Vol. 47, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC., Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

14-336. Zhotovvani Trvalykh Form k Odlevvani Odlitka se Seda Litiny. (Preparation of Semipermanent Molds for Gray-Iron Casting.) Josef Vorlicek. Hutnické Listy, v. 2, Sept. 1947, p. 61-63.

The factors involved in preparation of the above and a detailed description of the preparation of molds and the casting procedure by which 50 to 100 (some say up to 170) pieces are produced with one mold. Composition of the mold material and the mold coating. Cost savings are said to be 50 to 65%.

117 AND 118 CATEGORIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3

B

Preparation of Semipermanent Molds for Gray-Iron Castings. (In Czech.) Josef Vorlicek, *Hutnické Listy*, v. 2, Sept. 1947, p. 61-65.

Discusses the factors involved in preparation of the above and gives a detailed description of the preparation of molds and the casting procedure by which 60-100 (some say up to 170) pieces are produced with one mold. Includes composition of the mold material and the mold coating. Cost savings are said to be 60-65%. Illustrated by diagrams.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLE MOIST

48-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11801 11802 11803 11804 11805 11806 11807 11808 11809 11810 11811 11812 11813 11814 11815 11816 11817 11818 11819 11820 11821 11822 11823 11824 11825 11826 11827 11828 11829 11830 11831 11832 11833 11834 11835 11836 11837 11838 11839 11840 11841 11842 11843 11844 11845 11846 11847 11848 11849 11850 11851 11852 11853 11854 11855 11856 11857 11858 11859 11860 11861 11862 11863 11864 11865 11866 11867 11868 11869 11870 11871 11872 11873 11874 11875 11876 11877 11878 11879 11880 11881 11882 11883 11884 11885 11886 11887 11888 11889 11890 11891 11892 11893 11894 11895 11896 11897 11898 11899 11900 11901 11902 11903 11904 11905 11906 11907 11908 11909 11910 11911 11912 11913 11914 11915 11916 11917 11918 11919 11920 11921 11922 11923 11924 11925 11926 11927 11928 11929 11930 11931 11932 11933 11934 11935 11936 11937 11938 11939 11940 11941 11942 11943 11944 11945 11946 11947 11948 11949 11950 11951 11952 11953 11954 11955 11956 11957 11958 11959 11960 11961 11962 11963 11964 11965 11966 11967 11968 11969 11970 11971 11972 11973 11974 11975 11976 11977 11978 11979 11980 11981 11982 11983 11984 11985 11986 11987 11988 11989 11990 11991 11992 11993 11994 11995 11996 11997 11998 11999 12000

3

284. The Preparation of Durable (Semipermanent) Molds for Gray Iron Castings. Josef Varilek. Battelle Translation, 13 pages. From *Hutnicki Listy*, v. 2, Sept. 1947, p. 61-65.  
Describes method for the above.

ASTM-SLA DETAIL/ORIGINAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

RELATIONS

GROUPS

RELATIONS

[illegible]

14-284. Is Formosan Cement Suitable for  
 Filling a Fractured Concrete Retaining Wall?  
 (Does Mixing With Silica Sand With a  
 Cement Binder Pay?) Jos. Vojtech.  
 Hutnicka Listy, v. 1, March 1947, p. 233.  
 202: April 1947, p. 220-224.  
 The advantages and disadvantages  
 of the above, which the author has  
 introduced in his foundry for all cast-  
 ings weighing over 80 kg. Cost of  
 cleaning castings was reduced about  
 10% during the first year; further  
 savings are expected in the future.

AS 6-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13000 13001 13002 13003 13004 13005 13006 13007 13008 13009 13010 13011 13012 13013 13014 13015 13016 13017 13018 13019 13020 13021 13022 13023 13024 13025 13026 13027 13028 13029 13030 13031 13032 13033 13034 13035 13036 13037 13038 13039 13040 13041 13042 13043 13044 13045 13046 13047 13048 13049 13050 13051 13052 13053 13054 13055 13056 13057 13058 13059 13060 13061 13062 13063 13064 13065 13066 13067 13068 13069 13070 13071 13072 13073 13074 13075 13076 13077 13078 13079 13080 13081 13082 13083 13084 13085 13086 13087 13088 13089 13090 13091 13092 13093 13094 13095 13096 13097 13098 13099 13100 13101 13102 13103 13104 13105 13106 13107 13108 13109 13110 13111 13112 13113 13114 13115 13116 13117 13118 13119 13120 13121 13122 13123 13124 13125 13126 13127 13128 13129 13130 13131 13132 13133 13134 13135 13136 13137 13138 13139 13140 13141 13142 13143 13144 13145 13146 13147 13148 13149 13150 13151 13152 13153 13154 13155 13156 13157 13158 13159 13160 13161 13162 13163 13164 13165 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S/263/62/000/018/003/006  
I031/I242

AUTHOR: Vorliček, Ivo

TITLE: Linear transistorized voltmeter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Otdelnyy vypusk. 32. .  
Izmeritel(naya tekhnika, no. 18, 1962, 44,  
abstract 32.18.313. (Automatizace, v.5, no. 2,  
1962, 47 [Czech] )

TEXT: A small transistorized voltmeter has been developed  
by the Navika National Enterprises of Czechoslovakia. The volt-  
meter is very accurate, inexpensive, of simple design, and robust  
construction. The scale is uniform, the error not exceeding  $\pm 1\%$ .  
Permissible fluctuation of the supply voltage is  $\pm 10\%$ . The in-  
put resistance of the instrument is  $\sim 15$  kohm. A special feature

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S/263/62/000/018/003/006  
1031/I242

Linear transistorized....

of the voltmeter is the absence of electrical zero adjuster. A full description of the circuit diagram is given, including data for all the elements except those in the supply transformer, along with turning and adjusting instructions. The instrument is designed for measuring voltages ranging from 10 to 100 mV, the current requirement is  $\sim 40$  mA, at 220V ac. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VORLICEK, Ivo

Transistorized linear A.C. voltmeter. Automatizace 5 no.2:47 P '62.

1. Navika, n.p., Praha.

VORLICEK, I.

Phasing four-terminal networks with constant amplitude transfer. p. 67.  
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, Prague, Vol. 15, no. 2, Feb. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 6 June 1956, Uncl.